TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 0
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 insertion. 2 do. 3 do.
One square, (10 lines,)or less $ 75.....$1 25.....$
Two squares.....1 50.....2 00.....3
Three squares.....2 25.....3 00.....4 50
3 months. 6 months. 12 months.
One square, or less.....$4 00.....$6 00.....$
Two squares.....6 00.....9 00.....
Three squares.....8 00.....12 0 .....2 0
Four squares.....10 00.....15 00.....25 00
Half a column.....15 00.....20 00.....30 00
One column.....20 00.....25 00.....50 00
Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices.....1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.---1860---X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. ☞See that our bottle is not refilled with sparious and deleterious stuff. ☞Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an imposter. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, bruises, sore lungs and sore breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is over balm.

For wind-galls, scratches, highhead and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad street, Philada.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed, G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., over the top.

Look closely, and be not deceived by counterfeits.

Sold by all Druggists at 25, 50 cts, and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the carload, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it can work no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Chemist.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic* and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist,

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract or Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July11, 1866-ewly

☞All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867. NO. 35.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 25, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon.
April 10, 1866.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. AULTZ & FEE,
may2,1866 Proprietors.

MORRISON HOUSE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
May 16, 1866-tf.

E. W. THOMAS,
Teacher of Cornet Bands,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Having had considerable experience in teaching music I promise to give entire satisfaction to Bands or individuals in town or country, desiring his services.

Terms made known during music, or music arranged, will be furnished him. Jn9-2m

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Military and other claims of soldiers and their heirs against the State or Government collected without delay.
☞Office in the Brick Row, opposite the Court House
jan.1.1867

MILTON S. LYTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. se12'66

R. McMURTRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

J. W. MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.
MATTERN & SIPE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill street.

Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-1y

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to
BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,
under which name they will hereafter practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.
Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1868.

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, P. N. BARE, W. P. M'LAUGHLIN

JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.
Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

ROBLEY & MARSH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a partnership in the above business and will constantly keep on hand the best and most fashionable goods in the market, comprising all kinds of
Fancy Silk, Mixed Goods & Cassimers.
Also, the best quality of
BLACK CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
Both having had large experience in the business will try to please all.
Their room is on Smith street, two doors below Main.
H. ROBLEY,
jul8-3m GEO. F. MARSH.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '66-tf.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at
CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

SOUR PICKLES ready for the table by the doz., ½ doz., or ¼ doz., for sale at
Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of
SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.
Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.
WM. MARCH & BRO.
Huntingdon, oct. 31, 1866.

WHAT WAS WANTED!

OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS
H. GREENBERG,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new store in Fisher & Son's New Building, in the Diamond in Huntingdon, where all kinds of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PIECE GOODS,
Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, etc.,
Can be found to suit all who may favor him with their patronage.

His Piece Goods are of the best quality and will be MADE UP TO ORDER in the most fashionable and best make and style. All goods can be bought at this establishment from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than at any other place. All desiring a good suit of clothing at a fair price should call and examine goods and prices. All goods leaving his establishment will be warranted to be what may be represented.
H. GREENBERG,
Huntingdon, Nov. 21, 1866. Merchant Tailor.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accommodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of
SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.
Also—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.
Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, oct. 31, 1866

LUMBER. LUMBER.
LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,
From cullings up to the clear stuff,
From 9 months to 2 years dry!
Also,
PLASTERING LATH,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.
WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,
DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c
at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

JUNIATA
STEAM PEARL MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
IS NOW
IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,
Bought at this mill.
McCAHAN & SON.
Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

NEW LEATHER STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of
Fine Leather,
Consisting in part of
FRENCH CALF-SKIN, KIP, MOROCCO, LININGS, BINDINGS, SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS, SKIRTING, &c.,
Together with a general assortment of FINDINGS.
The trade is invited to call and examine our stock, Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.
The highest price paid for hide and bark.
C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, Dec. 12-3m

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

The Globe.

[For the Globe.]

LIFE'S MARINER.

BY WILDE.

Once when a buoyant, happy youth,
I wandered all alone;
There came to my ear a strange monody,
Breathed in a low, sweet tone;
I turned, and lo! half hid in a bower,
Was a youth both fair and young,
With a pensive shade on his manly brow,
And this was the song he sung.

"I stood on a chain of pearly reef,
That fringed a golden sea,
And playfully stooped to gather the shells
That lined the silvery lea;
Then I heard a voice from over the waves,
A voice of liquid tone;
A hand had touched the Harp of Life,
And that hand was still unknown.

I stepped to list to the voice of the waves
That came in clouds of perfume;
A thrilling voice entranced my soul—
Strange whisperings of—Come!
Then I launched me out in a pearl canoe—
'Twas a tiny, fragile thing,
And it fluttered and whirled on the silver surf,
Like a delicate bird on wing.

'Twas borne by myriads of airy sprites,
Who laughed as they plied the oar;
And brighter the hue of their golden wings,
The farther we got from the shore.
The mirror was calm, and swift was our sail;
Home had faded from sight—
Day had fled and the moon had gone down,
And still there lingered a light.

Then I saw as if rising from the foam,
A form all draped in black,
Who was sadly traveling the homeward way,
Saying, "Come, and I'll pilot you back!"
My eyes were blinded, but I knew it not,
And I gazed on the glittering sea;
The sight was dazzling—I turned, and cried
"Not yet can I go with thee."

Then the angel wept, and I heard a wail
That came from the homeward shore;
The lights were pulled when the sail one left,
And my heart was faint and sore.
I turned to watch the silver oars,
But the fairy helmsmen were gone;
They had left me to battle the coming tide,
Blind and reeling, alone.

But, e'er while I struggled, far over the sea,
I saw a vision so bright
All was forgot, save a longing desire
To be near that creature of light—
That beauteous being with starry eyes,
Who stood on a golden throne;
Who breathed Æolian melody
In a low, impassioned tone.

The coral curves of the dewy lip,
Wreathed in an ineffable smile;
'Mid the meshes of her golden hair
Wee fairies layed the while.
And the snowy arms were beckoning me on—
Ah, me! 'twas a beautiful snare!
But I only saw her and was wild to embrace
The dazzling creature there.

Soon I reached the shores of Fairy Isle,
And felt the Syren's power;
Then rare perfume of voluptuous,
Came down in a golden shower.
A chalice was held to my burning lips,
I paused, and whirled my brain;
"Touch not, taste not," came in calm, clear tones,
And a fierce solomachy began.

Ah, me! it was terrible; I would fain have gone home,
But dark and dense it had grown;
And the barge was so frail, and the water so high,
And the beautiful lights were all gone;
Then I saw by the lurid rays of the moon
Scenes that iced the life blood;
The form that sparkled so bright before,
Had turned to a crimson flood.

Then I knew the thrilling notes I had heard,
Were the wails of the doomed below;
Wild and fierce were the shrieks that came
From the endless vault of woe:
Cold, white faces speckled the waves,
White with pitiful agony;
They cried for aid, but Sin's dark dower
Was their miserable legacy.

Hollow eyes looked to Heaven for help,
But there is no God for the lost;
And white and shriveled grew the wrecked forms,
By the waves so pitilessly tost.
Then I gazed at my delicate pearl canoe,
And shuddered and shrieked from pain
That I, too, should wail on Acheron's shore,
'Mid scores of Cotytto's slain.

The iron-ribbed gates of Inferno were reached,
I saw, and sank gasping with fright;
But, e'en through the murky curtains of woe,
There came a scintilla of light;
'Twas Hope, who softly grasped my hand,
And bade me look above,
Nor linger not, in my onward march,
Till I reach that Land of Love.

Then I saw the gleam of the tall, pearl spire,
As it flashed from the Temple white,
And the windows blazing in chrysoprazo
Were bathed in a golden light;
Lines of seraphs with spirits pure,
Seemed floating in dreamy space;
And the Aureola of the Immaculate
Illumined every face.

Now I haste me on with eager steps,
Till I reach the dazzling Fane.
But I sometimes shudder, at thoughts of the past,
And from fear that I err again;
But when I attain the vestibule,
I cannot think, so late,
I'll be left to shriek unheard for aye,
At the barred and Golden Gate.

No, I hope to tread the diamond shore,
And quaff from amber streams;
To rest for aye, with those spirits pure,
That come to me in dreams.

"You've Gone Over It."

One Sunday morning an old gentleman was going to church. He was a happy, cheerful Christian, who had a very great respect for the Sabbath.—He was, however, somewhat singular in his manner of giving reproof. As he was going along, he met a man driving a heavily loaded cart through the town.

When the old gentleman came opposite the cart he suddenly stopped, and lifting up both hands, as if in alarm, he exclaimed, as he gazed under the cart:

"There, there, you are going over it; you have gone right over it."

The driver was frightened, and instantly cried out "Whoa, whoa," and brought his horse to a stand.

He then looked under the wheels, expecting to see the mangled remains of some innocent child, or at least some poor dog or pig, that had been crushed to death.

But, after gazing all about, and seeing nothing under the wheels, he looked at the gentleman, who had so strangely arrested his attention, and anxiously asked, "What have I gone over, sir?"

"Over the fourth commandment, my friend," was the reply; "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

So Nahum went deliberately out and coolly tore down the bill to the great astonishment and disappointment of a party of rabid house-hunters who were just ascending the steps.

"And when shall we be married, Barbara," he demanded.

"In the summer, perhaps," said Mrs. Barbara shily.

"To-morrow," said Nahum decisively—and to-morrow it was.

"Upon my word, Barbara," said Nahum, on the first day of May, as he watched his wife's blooming face behind the coffee urn, "you can't think how much jollier it is with you for a housekeeper, than that hag, Mrs. Parley."

Barbara only laughed and said "he was a dear, good old stupid."

So the probabilities are that neither Mr. Nahum Briggs nor his brown stone house will be in market again as—"To Let—Inquire Within."

To Let--Inquire Within.

Two young damsels and a spinster aunt came in, and after a lengthy inspection of the premises, came to a state council in the parlor.

"I like the house very much," said the spinster aunt solemnly, "and with a few alterations I will engage it for my brother's family."

"Very good, madam," said Nahum, rubbing his hands, and scenting a speedy termination to his trials. "Name 'em."

"The door handles must all be guilded, and I should like the house newly papered in velvet and gold, and repainted, and the partition between the parlors taken down and replaced by an arch, and an extension dining room built on behind, and a bay style of range in the kitchen and a dumb waiter put in, and new bronzed chandaliers throughout, and another furnace in the sub-cellar, and—"

"Hold on, ma'am—just hold on one minute," said Nahum, feebly gasping for breath. "Wouldn't you like the old house carried away; and a new one put in its place? I think it would be rather less trouble than to make the trifling alterations you suggest."

"Sir!" said the spinster loftily.

"I don't think we can agree ma'am."

"Very well—Very well—come girls."

With prim dignity the lady marshaled her two charges out, muttering something about "the extortionate ideas of landlords now-a-days."

Nahum wildly rumpling his iron grey hair with both hands, soliloquized: "Well, if Job had been alive and had a house to let, there never would have been any book of Job written. There goes that everlasting bell again; I'll haul it out by the roots if this thing goes on much longer. I'll tear down the bell and put the place up at auction."

Another lady; but quite different from the other—a slender, little, cast down lady with a head that drooped like a lilly of the valley, and a dress of brown silk that had been mended, and darned and turned and retrimmed, and even Nahum Briggs, man and bachelor as he was, could see how very shabby it was. Yet she was pretty, with big blue eyes and shining brown hair and cheeks tinged with a fair, fleeting color, bloomed in vivid carmine. And a golden haired little lassie clung to her dress, as like her tiny lilly buds to a bloom chime of flower bells.

As Nahum Briggs stood looking at her, there came back to him the sunshiny days of youth—a field of blooming clover crimsoned the June like waves of blood, and a blue-eyed girl leaning over the fence, with her bright hair barred with level sunset gold, and he knew he was standing face to face with Barbara Wylie, the girl he had quarreled with years and years ago, and whose blue eyes had kept him an old bachelor all his life long.

"This house is to be let, I believe?" she asked timidly, with a little quiver in her lips.

"I believe it is Barbara Wylie."

She looked up startled with a sudden flush of recognition. And then Barbara turned very pale, and began to cry, with the little golden haired girl clinging to her skirts and wailing—

"Mamma—mamma, what's the matter, mamma?"

"Nothing, now," said Barbara, resolutely brushing away the tears. "If you please Mr. Briggs, I will look at the house. I am a poor widow now, and very poor, and—and I think of keeping a boarding house to earn my daily bread. I hope the rent is not very high?"

We'll talk about the rent afterward," said Nahum, fiercely swallowing down a big lump in his throat that threatened to choke him. "Come here little girl and kiss me. I used to know your mamma when she wasn't much bigger than you are."

Barbara, with her blue eyes still drooping, went all over the house without finding a word of fault, and Nahum Briggs walked at her side, wondering if it was really fifteen years since the June sunshine lay so brightly on the clover fields.

"I think the house is beautiful," said meek Barbara, "will you rent it to me, Nahum?"

"Well, yes," said Nahum thoughtfully; "I'll let you have my house, if you want it Barbara."

"With the privilege of keeping a few boarders?"

"No ma'am!"

Barbara stopped and looked wistfully at him.

"But I don't think you understand how very poor I am, Mr. Briggs."

"Yes, I do."

"And that I cannot afford to take the house without the privilege of taking boarders."

"I'll tell you what, Barbara," said Mr. Briggs, dictatorially, "I'll give you the privilege of keeping just one boarder, and him you will have to keep all your life long, if you once take him."

"I don't think I quite understand you, Nahum Briggs," but she blushed very becomingly, and we are rather inclined to think she told a naughty little fib.

"What do you say to me for a boarder, Barbara?" said the old bachelor, taking both the widow's hands in his. "Barbara, we were young folks once, but there is no reason why we should be old fools now. I like you as well as I ever did, and I'll do my best to be a good husband to you, and a good father to your little girl, if you'll be my wife."

Barbara blushed again, and hesitated. Nahum was not to be eluded thus.

"Shall I take down the 'To Let,' Barbara?"

"Yes," she murmured, almost under her breath.

[From The New York Tribune.]

Aspirations to be Rich.

A youth writes us as follows—and his case is like that of so many others that we treat it thus publicly, suppressing his name:—

"Dear Sir:—I am a poor boy. I would like to get rich. Now what shall I do? I would like to quit this section. I don't want to remain on my father's farm. Please give me the best advice you can, and oblige, Yours, G. G. S."

Answer.—The aspiration to be rich—though by no means the highest that can impel a career—is, in our view, wholesome and laudable. The youth who says, "Let me be rich *any how*, and before all other considerations," is very likely to bring up in some State Prison; but he who consistently says, "Let me first be just, honest, moral, diligent, useful; *then* rich," is on the right road. Every boy *ought* to aspire to be rich, provided he can be without unfaithfulness to social obligation or to moral principle.

But how shall he set about getting rich? We would concisely say:—

I. *Firmly resolve never to owe a debt.* It is the fundamental mistake of most boys to suppose that they can get rich faster on money earned by others than on that earned respectively by themselves. If every youth of eighteen to twenty five years were to-day offered $10,000 for ten years at seven per cent interest, two-thirds of them would eagerly accept it; when the probable consequence is that three fourths of them would die bankrupts and paupers. Boys do not need money half so much as they need to know how to earn and save it. The boy who, at the close of his first year of independence, has earned and saved $100, and invested or loaned it where it will pay him six or seven per cent. will almost surely become rich if he lives; while he who closes his first year of responsibility in debt, will probably live and die in debt. There is no greater mistake made by our American youth than that of choosing to pay interest rather than receive it. Interest devours us while we sleep; it absorbs our profits and aggravates our losses. Let a young man at twenty-five have $1000 loaned on bond and mortgage or in public securities, and he will surely want money thereafter; in fact, that $1000, invested at seven per cent. will of itself make him rich before he is sixty. There is no rule more important or wholesome for our boys than that which teaches them to go through life receiving interest rather than paying it. Of the torments which afflict this mortal sphere, the first rank is held by crime; the second by debt.

II. *Acquire promptly and thoroughly some useful calling.*—Some pursuits are more lucrative, some more respectable, some more agreeable, than others; but a chimney-sweep's is far better than none at all. No matter how rich his parents may be, a boy should learn a trade; no matter how poor he may be, a boy may learn some trade if he will. This city is full to day of young (and old) men who have been clerks, book-keepers, porters, etc., etc., yet can find nothing to do, and are starving because their foolish parents did not give them trades. A trade is an estate, and almost always a productive one. A good, efficient farm laborer can generally find playing work if he does not insist in looking for it in a city where it cannot well be; while many a college graduate famishes because nobody wants the only work he knows how to do. Let nothing prevent your acquiring skill in some branch of productive industry.

III. *Resolve not to be a rover.*—A rolling stone gathers no moss," but is constantly thumped and knocked, and often shivered to pieces. If you are honest and industrious you must be constantly making reputation, which, if you remain in one place, helps you along the road to fortune. Even a hod-carrier, or street sweeper, who has proved that his promise to appear on a given day and hour, and go to work, may be trusted, has a property in the confidence thus created. If you cannot find your work where you now are, migrate; but do it once for all. When you have stuck your stake, stand by it!

IV. *Comprehend that there is work almost everywhere for him who can do it.*—An Italian named Bianconi settled in Ireland some sixty years ago, and got very rich there by gradually establishing lines of passenger conveyances all over that island. Almost any man would have said that he who went to Ireland to make his fortune must be mad. He who knows how, and will work, can get rich growing potatoes in New England, though he hasn't a five cent stamp to begin with. There is work that will pay for a million more people on the soil of Connecticut alone. There are millions of unproductive acres within a day's ride of this city that might be bought and rendered largely fruitful at a clear profit one hundred dollars per acre. A man in Niles, Michigan, declined to go gold hunting in the Rocky Mountains because there was more gold in Niles than he could get hold of. The reason was a good one, and it applies almost everywhere. If you can find nothing to do where you are, it is generally because you can do nothing.

V. *Realize that he who earns sixpence per day more than he spends must get rich, while he who spends sixpence more than he earns must become poor.*—This is a very hackneyed truth; but we shall never be done needing its repetition. Hundreds of thousands are not only poor but wretched to day, simply because they fail to comprehend or will not heed it. We Americans are not only an extravagant but an ostentatious people. We habitually spend too much on our stomachs and our neighbor's eyes. We are continually in hot-water, not because we cannot live in comfort on our means, but because we persist in spending more than we need or can afford. Our youth squander in extra food and drinks, in frolic and dissipation, which does them harm instead of good, the means which should be the nest-egg of their future competence. When cares and children cluster about them, they grumble at their hard fortune; forgetful that they wasted the years and means which might and should have saved them from present and future poverty.

All these are trite, homely truths. All our boys have heard them again and again; but how many have laid them to heart? We assure G. G. S., and every other youth, that each may become rich if he will—that "to be or not to be" rests entirely with himself; and that his very first lesson is to distrust and shun by-paths and short cuts, and keep straight along the broad, obvious, beaten highway.

A Queer Old Lady.

How different people appear at different times, as, when we are sick or well, rejoicing or mourning, laughing or weeping. A few days since, I met an old lady, who nodded very familiarly to me and yet I hesitated to call her by name, lest I should miscall it. She looked old, and yet young; soft and smiling, and yet wore stern frowns. She was fair in face, yet her hands were iron. It seemed as if the wind would blow her away, and yet she moved with the strength of an elephant.

"Why, sir," said she, "you seem to stare at me, though you have seen me a thousand times before."

"That may be, madam; but I never saw you so loaded down with all sorts of things. I am curious to know about them. Would it be rude if I should ask you a few questions?"

"Not at all. Ask away."

"Well, what are you going to do with those small, ladies' shoes?"

"Why, make the ladies wear them, to be sure."

"Not in this cold wet season? Why, I can hardly keep my feet warm in these thick, double-souled boots. I must have over-shoes. How can they wear such thin cold-catching shoes?"

"O, sir, I have only to bring them to them and they never hesitate a moment. They know me!"

"And those little half dresses, hanging on your arm?"

"They are to be put on little children in cold weather, or to walk out in—naked at the knees, naked at the neck, and hardly covering half the body. You can't think how eager parents are for these dresses."

"What have you in this little tin box?"

"Lozenges, sir; troches, hoar-hound candy—things that always go with thin shoes and thin dresses. And this bright red box, contains what is called conscience salve, which I always keep on hand to rub on the conscience when any one feels that he has done wrong in obeying me. It's in great demand, sir, and a certain cure."

"Pray, madam, what are those screws for?"

"Why, to pinch the feet, and make them look small without regard to corns and bunions. They can't wear those little, dear little shoes, except they have these pinchers to go with them."

"And that great heap of books in your arms?"

"Those! They are the latest, most exciting, and the weakest, most silly novels. But I hand them out, and shake my head with a smile, and crowds read them."

"Madam, I am very inquisitive, I know, but I do want to know what you have in that bag thrown over your shoulders."

"A great variety of valuables—such things as 'late suppers'—in great demand, and which send people to the grave early, and make room for more. Then there are 'late hours,' and 'late rising,' and all manner of hair dressing—things that ladies must have, even if their husbands fail. Here are diamond pins and rings—just the things to stir up envy and create extravagance—here are gold watches, cigars, merschaum pipes, gold-headed canes, eye glasses, and all manner of things to suit all manner of people. And I laugh and coax, and frown and command, till I get them to wear and use them, and do just what I please. Now, I have stopped to talk with you a few minutes; don't you see what a crowd have gathered round me—low necks, thin shoes, muslin dresses, tight boots; some on crutches, some coughing, some breathing short, all crowding to get near me, and when I move you will see how they all run, and rush, and crowd after me. O, sir, I am the great power of the world. I rule kings and queens, beggars and philosophers. Don't you see?"

"Truly, Madam, truly. And now may I ask your name?"

"Name! Fashion, sir; my name is Mrs. Prevailing Fashion! I thought everybody knew me!"—*Rev. John Todd, D. D.*

A PUZZLE.

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☞Reading matter on every page.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 6, 1867.

W. Lewis. Editor and Proprietor.

Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

VETO!

The Military Reconstruction Bill.

THE PRESIDENT'S OBJECTIONS.

The Bill Passed Over The Veto.

WASHINGTON. March 2.—The following is the message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Representatives a bill entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States:"

To the House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill 'To provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," with the care and anxiety which its transcendant importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened men with whom the decision must ultimately rest.

Objects of the Bill.

The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named under the absolute domination of military rulers, and the preamble undertakes to give the reason upon which the measure is based, and the ground upon which it is justified. It declares that there exist in those States no legal governments, and no adequate protection for life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. Is this true as matter of fact?

It is denied that the States in question have each of them an actual government, with all the powers executive, judicial and legislative, which properly belong to a free State. They are organized like the other States of the Union, and like them, they make, administer and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* government, exercising such functions as these, is itself a law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law making power of an established State illegal is to say that law itself is unlawful.

What the South has Done.

The provisions which these governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally, perhaps, by the inefficiency of courts, or the prejudices of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and aggravated, North and South, by the demoralizing influences of civil war, and by the rancorous passions which the contest has engendered. But that these people are maintaining local governments for themselves, which habitually defeat the object of all government, and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect, is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information I have on the subject convinces me that the masses of the Southern people and those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace, and to restore their mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit.

The Real Design of Congress.

The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its object. The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events shall have happened. These events are:

First. The selection of delegates to a State Convention by an election, at which negroes shall be allowed to vote.

Second. The formation of a State Constitution by the convention so chosen.

Third. The insertion into the State Constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to negroes, and to such white men as may not be disfranchished for rebellion or felony.

Fourth. The submission of the Constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by their votes.

Fifth. The submission of the State Constitution to Congress for examination and approval, and the actual approval of it by that body.

Sixth. The adoption of a certain amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution.

Seventh. The adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States.

All these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled then immediately pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, and without any reference to the security of life or property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used, not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

The Act Unconstitutional.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not in its whole character, scope, and object, without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General is to be appointed to rule over the people, and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority.

Those duties and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill, are "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace or criminals.

Military Autocrats.

The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is now the only rule applicable to the subjects placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of State authority to be null and void.

He alone is permitted to determine what are rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as in his discretion may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take any evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to keep any record or make any report of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation, or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives of his grace and mercy not because he is commanded so to do.

No Trial Allowed.

To a casual reader of the bill, it might seem that some kind of trial was secured by it to persons accused of crime, but such is not the case. The officer "may allow local civil tribunals to try offenders;" but, of course, this does not require that he shall do so. If any State or Federal court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor without his special permission, he can break it up and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his enemies contrary to justice.

It is also provided that "He shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals."

But this power he is not commanded to exercise. It is merely permissive, and is to be used only when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a commission was made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceeding, appoint its members from among his own subordinates, and revise all its decisions. Instead of mitigating the harshness of his single will such a tribunal would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel and unjust.

Sham Restraints

Several provisions, dictated by the humanity of Congress, have been inserted in the bill apparently to restrain the power of the commanding officer, but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose. The fourth section provides:

First. That trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed; but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and, if so, this provision is practically inoperative.

Second. Cruel or unusual punishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to decide what is cruel and what is unusual? The words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand or follow a rule expressed in language so purely technical, and not pertaining, in the least degree, to their profession? If not, then each officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if it is not usual, he will make it usual. Corporeal punishment, imprisonment, the gag, the ball and chain, and the almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment, lie within the range of choice.

Third. The sentence of a commission is not to be executed without being approved by the commander, if it affects life or liberty, and a sentence of death must be approved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and a sentence.

I take it to be clear under this bill that the military commander may condemn to death without even the form of a trial by a military commission; so that the life of the condemned may depend upon the will of two men instead of one.

It is plain that the authority here given to the military officer amounts to absolute despotism. But to make it still unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint, for it declares that he shall "punish or cause to be punished."

Absolute Despotism Revived.

Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for more than five hundred years. In all that time, no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude. It reduces the whole population of the ten States—all persons of every color, sex and condition, and every stranger within their limits to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slave as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and colored persons.

It may be answered to this that the officers of the army are too magnanimous, just and humane to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well entitled to this kind of confidence as any other class of men. But the history of the world has been written in vain if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be more or less abused under any circumstances, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny where the rulers, who exercised it, are strangers to their subjects, and come among them as the representatives of a distant Power, and more especially when the Power that sends them is unfriendly. Governments closely resembling that here proposed have been fairly tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering endured by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and though tempered at first by principles of English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious that they are never recounted without just indignation. The French Convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to the southern departments of the republic. The massacres, murders and other atrocities which they committed, show what the passions of the ablest men in the most civilized society will tempt them to do when wholly unrestrained by law.

The Experience of the Past.

The men of our race, in every age, have struggled to tie up the hands of their Government and keep them within the law, because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect. The head of a great empire has sometimes governed it with a mild and paternal sway, but the kindness of an irresponsible deputy never yields what the law does not extort from him. Between such a master and the people, subjected to his domination, there can be nothing but enmity; he punishes them if they resist his authority, and if they submit to it he hates them for their servility.

Constitutionality of the Act Discussed.

I come now to a question which is, if possible, still more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes.

This proposition is perfectly clear that no branch of the Federal Government, executive, legislative or judicial, can have any just powers except those which it derives through, and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution, we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and without it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions, and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of States which are within the Union, but it shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction.

We have no right to do in one place more than in another that which the Constitution says we shall not do at all. If, therefore, the Southern States were, in truth, out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a way which the fundamental law forbids.

Effect of the Union Victories.

Some persons assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some of the States to the execution of the Federal law, reduced those States and all their people, the innocent as well as the guilty, to the condition of vassalage, and gave us a power over them which the Constitution does not bestow, or define, or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects, he may deal with them according to his pleasure, because he had that power before. But when a limited monarch puts down an insurrection, he must still govern according to law. If an insurrection should take place in one of our States, against the sovereignty of the State government, and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, would that take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favored, by a part or a majority of the population? Could they, for such a reason, be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the Legislature? I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its Constitutional sphere, that it executed its laws like the States themselves by applying its coercive power directly to individuals, and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocated secession, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection, rebellion, and domestic violence, were anticipated when the Government was framed, and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union.

Review of Former Insurrections.

Rebellions, which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that out of which these questions grow. But the States continued to exist, and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Rhode Island, and in New York, at different periods of our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on. But the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed thereby, after the rebellious portions of their population were defeated and put down. It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union.—But it is also true, that in the Southern States the ordinances of secession were treated by all the friends of the Union as mere nullities, and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did, in fact, take the States in, when they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of Federal force to maintain the integrity of the Government. This is a bill passed by Congress in time of peace.—There is not, in any one of the States, brought under its operation, either war or insurrection. The laws of the States, and of the Federal Government, are all in undisturbed and harmonious operation. The courts, State and Federal, are open and in the full exercise of their proper authority. Over every State, comprised in these five military districts, life, liberty and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the National Constitution is everywhere in force, and everywhere obeyed. What, then, is the ground on which this bill proceeds? The title of the bill announces that it is intended for the more efficient government of these ten States. It is recited by way of preamble, that no legal State Governments, nor adequate protection for life or property, exist in those States, and that peace and good order should be thus enforced.

No Foundation for Martial Law.

The first thing which arrests attention upon those recitals which prepare the way for martial law is this: That the only foundation upon which martial law can exist, under our form of government, is not stated or so much as pretended: actual war, foreign invasion, domestic insurrection; none of these appear, and none of these in fact exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened. Let us pause here to consider, upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress, a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *ex parte* Miligan. I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the Court: "Martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion. The necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil authority." But this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and become the cause instead of the consequence of the abrogation of civil authority. One more quotation: "It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion or civil war the Courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice, according to law, then on the theatre of active military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course." I now quote from the opinion of the minority of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase:—"We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared, or exists.—Where peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail." This is sufficiently explicit. Peace exits in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress in time of peace to set aside the laws of peace and to substitute the laws of war. The minority concurring with the majority declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and if possible, more emphatically, the Chief Justice with remarkable clearness and condensation, sums up the whole matter as follows: "There are, under the Constitution, three kinds of military jurisdiction, one to be exercised, both in peace and war, another to be exercised in time of foreign war, without the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war, within the States or Districts occupied by rebels treated as belligerents and a third to be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection within the limits of the United States, or during rebellion within the limits of the States maintaining adhesion to the National Government, when the public danger requires its exercise. The first of these may be called jurisdiction under military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces. The second may be distinguished as military government, superseding, as far as may be deemed expedient, the local law, and exercised by the military commander, under the direction of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress. While the third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or, temporarily, when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in the case of justifying or excusing peril, by the President; in times of insurrection or invasion; or of civil or foreign war within districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety and private rights." It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction, which can be exercised or created under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces. That body of military law has no application to the citizen, nor even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the militia in time of peace. But this bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for that applies only to the soldier, and not to the citizen, while contrariwise the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier.

An unlawful Exercise of Judicial power.

I need not say to the representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one, that is, by the ordained and established Courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to every free man, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country, which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere or upon any pretense. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the history, vindicated the dignity, and made known the value of this great privilege, so clearly that nothing more is needed.—To what extent a violation of it might be excused in time of war or public danger, may admit of discussion. But we are providing now for a time of profound peace, when there is not an armed soldier within our borders, except those who are in the service of the government. It is in such a condition of things that an act of Congress is proposed, which, if carried out, would deny a trial by the lawful courts and juries to nine millions of American citizens and to their posterity for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should seriously believe this consistent with a constitution which declares in simple, plain, and unambiguous language that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever, in any case, be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of the citizen, without judicial warant founded on probable cause. This bill authorizes an arrest without warrant, at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment by a grand jury." This bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." This bill sets aside all process of law, and makes the citizen answerable, in his person and property, to the will of one man, and as to his life, to the will of two. Finally, the Constitution declares that—"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" whereas this bill declares martial law, which of itself suspends this great writ in time of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and give to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial without unnecessary delay. He has no hope of release from custody, except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military commission. The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government.

What the framers of the Constitution intended.

Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this, which wipes away every vestige of republican government in ten States, and puts the life, property, liberty and honor of all the people in each of them under the dominion of a single person clothed with unlimited authority? The Parliament of England exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder; that is to say, it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment. The person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one, but generally party prejudice prevailed instead of justice. It often became necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error, and reverse its own action. The fathers of our country determined that no such thing should occur here. They withheld the power from Congress, and thus forbade its exercise by that body, and they provided in the Constitution that no States should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore, impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort; nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people at once. It is based upon an accusation so vague as to be scarcely intelligible, and found to be true upon no creditable evidence. Not one of the nine millions was heard in his own defence. The representatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted on large masses of men. It disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands and degrades them all, even those who are admitted to be guiltless from the rank of freemen to the condition of slaves. The purpose and object of the bill, the general intent which prevades it from beginning to end, is to change the entire structure and character of the State Governments, and to compel them by force to the adoption of organic laws and regulations which they are unwilling to accept, if left to themselves. The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting; the vast majority of them have no idea what it means. This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them, as well as the whites, to use it in a particular way.

Africanizing the South.

If they do not form a Constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither black nor white can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes upon them. Without pausing to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the Southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well known and universally acknowledged rule of Constitutional law, which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects for any State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people, and into the hands of the negroes, is an arbitrary violation of this principle. This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operations will begin as soon as the general and his troops can be put in place. The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure, is not suspended, nor the people afforded time for deliberation. The bill says to them take martial law first; then deliberate. And when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies, over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled; before they can be relieved from martial law, another Congress must first approve the Constitutions made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question thus remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress; and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people.

A Dilemma for the Radicals.

The bill also denies the legality of the governments of the ten States which participated in the ratification of the amendments to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as having been legally given; and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States, the requisite number, has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery where it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution. That the measure proposed by this bill does violate the Constitution in the particulars mentioned, and in many other ways, which I forbear to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt.

Why the Constitution should be obeyed.

It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of that instrument ought to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed, for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible. In the first place, it is the only system of free government which we can hope to have as a nation when it ceases to be the rule of our conduct; we may, perhaps, take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated despotism, and a total dissolution of the Union. But National liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best frame of government the world ever saw; no other is, or can be, so well adapted to the genius, habits, or wants of the American people, combining the strength of a great empire, with unspeakable blessings of local self-government, having a central power to defend the general interests, and recognizing the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights. It is "the sheet anchor of our safety abroad, and our peace at home." It was ordained "To form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." These great ends have been attained heretofore, and will be again by faithful obedience to it; but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution, and to vindicate its supreme authority, that we carried on a bloody war of four years duration.

How to treat Rebels.

Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives, and expended billions of treasure, to enforce a Constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation. Those who advocated the right of secession, alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution, as administered by us. If we now verify this assertion, we prove that they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty. And instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitors against a righteous and legal government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self-sacrificing patriots; consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sydney. No. Let us leave them to the infamy they deserve. Punish them as they should be punished, according to law, and take upon ourselves no share of the odium which they should bear alone. It is a part of public history, which can never be forgotten that both Houses of Congress, in July, 1861, declared, in the form of a solemn resolution, that the war was, and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to inforce the Constitution and laws; and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion, the contest should cease, with the Constitutional rights of the States, of individuals, unimpaired.

This resolution was adopted, and sent forth to the world, unanimously, by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices by the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union, in the South as well as in the North, as expressing honestly and truly the object of the war. On the faith of it, many thousands of persons, in both sections, gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now, by refusing to the States and to the individuals within them, the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our plighted honor, for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

The evils which spring from the unsettled state of our Government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impeded; capital is in constant peril; public securities fluctuate in value; peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from our country it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to.

Stand by the Constitution.

I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement, or compromise, or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution, will not only be unavailing, but mischievous, that it will but multiply the present evils instead of removing them. The Constitution in its whole integrity and vigor throughout the length and breadth of the land is the best of all compromises. Besides, our duty does not, in my judgment, leave us a choice between that and any other.

I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and that if the co ordinate branches of the Government would unite upon its provisions, they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sustain, in time of peace, the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare that "Each State shall have at least one representative," and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Each House is made the "Judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may "with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member." Thus, as heretofore urged, in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission, as a member, for want of due allegiance to the government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government, and fidelity to the Union. And is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution, than by a recourse to measures, which, in effect, destroy the States, and threaten the subversion of the General Government.

None but Loyal Men to be in Congress.

All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question without further agitation or delay is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If to-morrow either branch of Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the General Government, would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded, and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal, qualified persons, and if at the same time assurances were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquility to the public mind.

While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles on the 4th day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a career of legislation which looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the Constitution which it imperils.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, March 2d, 1867.

FIRST NATIONAL STORE.

ROHM & MILLER have just received at their new store another invoice of Ladies and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

of the very latest styles, which they are now offering to the public at the most reasonable rates. Their stock consists of Silks, French and American Merinos, Paria and Alpaca Plaids, Furs, DeLaines, Jaconet Barred, Cambric, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Shawls, Flannels, Calicoes, Hoods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood and Willow-ware, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Family Groceries, and the largest and best assortment of

QUEENSWARE

in "ye ancient borough.

All those desirous of getting bargains will not fail to stop in and see us at our New Store south west corner of the Diamond, Fisher's old stand,) Huntingdon, Pa.

ja2

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

JAMES SIMPSON,

Iron Founder,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Manufacturer of all kinds of work in his line, among which the

FARMER

Will find Threshing Machines, Plows, Sled soles, Kettle s &c. The

BLACKSMITH

Will find Round Mandrils, hollow Anvils, block and roller Tire benders, Tire irons, sled and sleigh soles, Wagon boxes, &c. The

MILL-OWNER

Can have all kinds of Machinery. The

BUILDER

Can have door and window sills and Lintels, sash weights cellar window grates, all sizes, porch stands, armor for rain spouts, chimney caps, pavement castings, for coal and wood cellars, heaters for warming private dwellings and public buildings, doors and frames for bake ovens, iron railing for verandahs, portices, balconies, and fences of all kinds.

Particular attention paid to fencing grave lots. Everybody can have threshing machine, plow and stove repairs and all kinds of iron and brass castings.

de12-6m JAMES SIMPSON.

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Xenter's store.

JAMES HIGGINS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS

ULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THOMAS N. COLDER.

The undersigned having now entered into the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that he will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

THOS. N. COLDER.

Alexandria, Oct. 23, 1866-tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 6, 1867.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.—The Reconstruction Bill we announced last week as having passed both Houses, was Vetoed by the President on Saturday last. To the exclusion of a more general variety of reading we give the Veto Message in full, that our readers may carefully read it and make their own comments. The bill however is a law, it having been immediately passed by both Houses by a two-third vote over the President's veto.

The Tenure of Office Bill, regulating the appointmenis to office by the President, was also vetoed on Saturday and pressed by a two-third vote.

The fight goes bravely on, and the taxpayers should hold themselves in readiness to see it through.

Pen and Scissor Items.

Mr. Peabody's disposition is for-giving to everybody.

A colored woman has just died in Richmond, leaving thirty-five children to mourn her death. She was only once married.

When is a young man's arm like the Gospel? When it makes glad the waist places.

One of the Duncannon Iron Works robbers has been arrested in Philadelphia. He gave the name of Frank Drane.

An incendiary has been sent to prison for life for setting fire to a house in Somerville, Massachusetts. Serves him right.

If we all had windows in our own breasts, to-morrow what a demand there would be for blinds.

The first cotton mill built in the United States was at Beverly, Massachusetts, 1787.

To live comfortable in New York requires an income of not much less than $10,000 per annum. The pleasures of a city, indeed!

Artemas Ward says the only substitute for a newspaper is a ladies' sewing circle.

A Brooklyn clergyman received a potato a few days since with $600 inside. That was a mealy potato worth preserving.

The Louisville Democrat says it is as idle to learn statesmanship from Congress as mathematics from a school of fish.

Immense fields of good coal have been discovered in India.

Governor Geary said to the Harrisburg Temperance Convention, that he had been a teetotaler all his life.

Robert Henderstatt, the "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock," won the drumming championship of the United States, at Chicago, on Saturday night, a week.

The last report about Mr. Lee, of Opera House notoriety, is that he is cousin to Mr. Crosby or his wife. It will be well if this is all the cozening there is about the matter.

A young man advertised for a wife, and received eighteen hundred answers from husbands saying he could have theirs. This shows the virtue of advertising.

Jeff Davis' second year of imprisonment will soon expire. It is beginning to be feared that he will hold his office for life, though it is not believed to be hereditary.

Since flogging has been abolished in Boston schools, the teachers put cayenne pepper in the mouths of the refractory pupils. The "pepper box" is not a novel institution.

The Stuyvesant pear tree, planted by Gov. Stuyvesant, some two hundred years ago, in New York, was destroyed a few days ago by a vehicle coming in collision with it.

The Japanese beat even the Americans in the matter of fires. Lately a conflagration at Yeddo destroyed four miles of houses in the commercial quarter of the city.

The President has approved the resolution to extend facilities to the citizens of the United States engaged in surveying a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

A Mississippi negro worked on shares.—When asked the amount of his profits, he said: "Nuffin. I worked for de seventh, and de boss only made a fifth, darfor I got nuffin."

A shoemaker in Richmond finished a pair of shoes seventeen and a half inches long and five inches and a half wide, for a negro man. He will have to go to the forks of a road to find a boot-jack.

A man named Botts has just received a horse which was stolen from him early in the war. If Botts was disconsolate without the horse, how happy was the horse to be free from Botts.

It is said that Jeff Davis is, and has for some time been in the receipt of large sums of money from his admirers, so that his income is equal to that of the President of the United States. That is the latest style of making treason odious.

The New York Times has private advices from San Domingo, leading it to believe that the mission of Assistant Secretary Seward to the West Indies was wholly successful, the object being a treaty with President Cabral, securing the long desired Bay of Sahama as a naval station of the United States.

An editor offers the following premium for subscribers: For two new subscribers, furnished by any good-looking young lady, we will furnish a husband or if we fail in that, we will marry her ourself as soon as the law will allow. He's a little anxious.

A person in Cleveland, who has taken the trouble to gather statistics on the subject, says that during the last two years the number of people burned to death from kerosene lamp explosions has been nearly 200, and the disasters have destroyed property valued at $6,000,000.

Emigration from Germany to the United States, according to letters written from Berlin and Munich, will become a "complete torrent" as the spring advances. The troubles and disappointments in Germany following the war of last year add greatly to the tide that is setting towards America.

For the benefit of those who owe us we republish the following startling paragraph, and hope our subscribers will see no "ghost of a chance" to escape its warning: A ghost has appeared to the relict of a late lamented delinquent subscriber to the Lynchburg (Va.) News, saying:—"Jessie, pay my newspaper accounts and let me rest in peace!"

The Knights of Pythias is the name of a new secret order recently formed in Washington, D. C. It is a beneficial order, and is founded on the beautiful story of Damon and Pythias. Efforts are being made by the Grand Lodge at Washington to extend it over the whole country. As secret orders are the rage in Huntingdon, we suggest that somebody makes application for a charter.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Local Advertisements.

Advertisements (puffs or notices) published in local columns at ten cents a line single insertion, counting seven words to a line. tf.

Particulars of Matthews' Arrest.

The following particulars we glean concerning the arrest of Matthews: He left the scene of his deviltry in Tell township, and after remaining in the adjoining mountain some time, it was ascertained that he had gone to Garman's Mills, in the northern part of Cambria county, when a warrant was issued for his arrest, and Sheriff Myers, of Cambria co., Col. Wm. K. Piper, of Ebensburg, and Mr. David Lutz, of this county, undertook to serve the same. They went to the Mills but finding he had left there they returned to Ebensburg, when Col. Piper and Mr. Lutz, concluding from information that Matthews had gone towards Indiana, followed in that direction, and after an arduous and exciting chase of seven days, came up with him near Shelocta, Indiana county, not far from the Armstrong county line, on Sunday. Mr. Lutz and Col. Piper, it appears, had separated before reaching the above place, endeavoring to head him off by taking different routes. Col. Piper came to Shelocta, and after making some inquiries continued the pursuit and was soon told by a little girl on the road that Matthews was in a farm house not far distant, occupied by a Mr. Campbell. A Mr. Cochran, landlord at Shelocta, just then coming up, was engaged by Col. P. to assist him to make the arrest, at the same time giving him a loaded pistol. They went to the house designated, when Piper found to his chagrin that Cochran and Campbell were relatives of Matthews. The Col, was in a fix, and to get out of it, he urged the men to come out and see Campbell's horses, as he wanted to make a purchase. Upon getting them out he intimidated Cochran, and asked him to give him back the pistol, which he added was not loaded. Cochran did so very reluctantly, when Piper clinched with Matthews, who was going after his revolver, and threw him down and tied him, the other men not daring to interfere, as Piper was determined to shoot them if they did. Matthews was removed to Indiana, where he spent the night in jail.—The next day he was brought here.

Matthews is represented to be a desperate man, and was a terror to the community in which he lived. Previous to his capture he went by the name of Albert Allen. It is worthy of remark that his arrest is mainly due to the fact that he carried with him constantly after leaving Garman's Mills, a new coal-digger's pick. This enabled his pursuers to track him through all his devious wanderings with a degree of accuracy which otherwise would have been impossible.

FIENDISH ROBBERY.—The Johnstown *Democrat* says: On last Thursday evening a fiendish and brutal robbery was pepotrated by six unknown men, at the dwelling house of Mr. O'Brien, about a mile from the village of Munster this county. Five of the ruffians entered the house, one being posted outside. They seized Mr. O'Brien, the hired man and servant girl, (the three being all the persons about the house), and tied them, so that they could offer no resistance to their diabolical work, and with some sharp instrument they jagged the feet of Mr. O'Brien, to make him disclose where his money was concealed. He endured this barbarity, and would not tell. Finding this mode of torture ineffectual, they held him over the fire until the old gentleman, to save himself from a horrible death, made the disclosure that his money was in the cellar. They then secured it, amounting to about $1,000; then untied their victims and fled. There are no other houses near the place, and no alarm was given until the next day. O'Brien is an elderly gentleman, and quite feeble, and the hired man was unwilling to go to the neighbors, for fear of being waylaid and murdered.

Members of Congress,

Hons. Benj. F. Wade, John B. Alley, B. F. Boyer, J. W. Patterson, J. H. Farquhar, R. B. Hayes, R. P. Buckland, Wm. Lawrence, Martin Welker, S. E. Ancona. Also, Mr. Thomas C. Durant, N. P. Willis, with Portraits, Biographies, and Characters, Indian Legends; Mental Telegraph; Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs; Plain Words to Big Boys; The Teacher; Hints to Travelers; Visiting the Sick; Health at Home; A Trip to Omaha; Flogging; Parental Influence; Going to Paris; Pope's Essay on Man, etc., in March number Phrenological Journal. Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Address Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

Parents and Teachers.

We have at last, in "The Law of the School Room," a clear explanation of the law of all States to the respective rights of parents and teachers. Whether a teacher has any jurisdiction over his pupils on the way to and from school for example, has always been a mooted question with many. "No man may plead ignorance of the law" is a legal maxim, and yet it would seem that ignorance of the law is the only excuse that any one can have for doubts on this subject. "The Lawyer in the School Room" is for sale at Lewis' Book Store, price $1.

A Book Worth Ten Times its Cost,

"Beadle's Dime Year Book and Almanac for 1867," for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

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Episcopal Services in Lent.

Rev. Mr. Barrow is expected to preach at St. John's Church, every Friday evening, during Lent, commencing with next Friday evening. Service at 7 o'clock.

Rejected.

Alex. Mullen, Collector, and G. Ash. Miller, Postmaster. Who next?

☞ Our usual variety of local and general reading has been crowded out by the lengthy story of A. Johnson.

DARING FEAT.—Two men were arrested at Tidioute, Warren county, on Thursday last, on a charge of having robbed the Brevort Petroleum Company's office, near Rousville, on Cherry run, on the previous night, where they stole one hundred and eighty dollars, and almost killed the clerk, Mr. Foley, who slept in the office. They were hand-cuffed together, and placed on the train for Oil city. On the way, when near Tionesta, they made an excuse of going into the closet attached to the car, and a moment or two afterwards one of the passengers, who was looking out of the window, saw them rolling down the bank together. They had crawled through the window of the closet and threw themselves down the enbankment, although the train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour at the time. The passenger who witnessed their unceremonious exit, immediately notified the officers, who pulled the bell rope, stopped the train, and started in pursuit of their prisoners followed by about twenty passengers. In a short time they came in sight of the fugitives, and several shots were fired at them, none of which took effect; neither had they the effect of stopping those they were aimed at. After a chase of about a mile the prisoners were overtaken, and yet would not stop until one of them received a blow on the head from the butt of one of the officer's pistols. They were defiant and took matters very cooly, giving full details of their mode of escape; stating that one of them (the one who was struck by the officer) had backed out of a small saloon window, and then with the arm which was manacled to his companion had succeeded in pulling that companion through the window, head first, and both had "gone it blind" down the embankment. The snow being drifted, their fall was so broken as to do them no damage. It was, however, a daring attempt on the part of two men handcuffed together, with the train running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The men were taken to Ronsoville, and on being arraigned before Justice Beveridge asserted that their names were respectively Edward Stewart and William Hays. Mr. Foley fully identified the burglars, and they were both committed.

MARRIED,

Jan. 1st., at the M. E. Parsonage, in Petersburg, by the Rev. James Brads, Mr. BENJAMIN UPDYKE, to Miss ELIZA C. CORNELIUS, of Yellow Springs.

Feb. 21st., at the M. E. Parsonage, in Petersburg, by the same, Mr. WM. BENTON, to Miss JENNIE JOHNSON, both of Petersburg Borough.

At the same place, on the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HAVENS to MRS. MARTHA PORT, both of Petersburg Borough.

On the 21st ult., by Rev. J. A. Price Mr. J. F. WRIGHT, to Miss LYDIA H. APGAR, both of Huntingdon County.

On the 26th ult., by the same, Mr JOHN FRY, to Miss MARY LEE, both of Huntingdon County.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. MILES JONES, of Altoona, to Miss MARIAH L. LIVINGSTON, of Saulsburg.

DIED,

In this place, on the 27th of February, Dr. EDMUND SNARE, in the 39th year of his age.

Dr. Snare was a young man of fine intellect and culture. He received his classical education at Jefferson College, in this State, and the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" was conferred on him by the Medical University at Philadelphia. His mind was quick in acquiring, and his judgment prompt in using his attainments. Before his health began to decline, he bid fair to take a high rank in his profession, and become eminent as a theoretical and practical physician.—We record his early death with profound sorrow, and extend to his family and friends our heart-felt sympathy in their sore bereavement.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Mch. 3, 1867.

The following were the prices in market this morning: Apples, 40 to 75c per half peck; butter, 40 to 60c per lb; chickens, 25 to 25c per lb; cranberries, 20 to 22c per quart; cabbage, 6 to 8c per head; celery, 10 to 15c per bunch; ducks, 22@25lb; eggs, 30c per dozen; geese, 18 to 20c per lb; hominy, 12c per quart, lard, 18 to 20c per lb; potatoes, 25c per half peck; puddings, 15 to 18 cents; onions, 12 to 20c per half peck; roast beef, 20 to 25c per lb; sirloin steaks, 25 to 30c per lb; mutton, 9 to 16c per lb; pork, 14 to 16c per lb; parsnips, 20c per half peck; sausages, 20@22c per lb; turnips, 15 to 16c per half peck; turkeys, 20 to 25c per lb.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

Superfine Flour at $8@8,75, extra at $9@10,50, fancy extra family $11@12,00, and Pennsylvania family $12@13,50, and fancy brands $14,50@17 according to quality.

Rye flour $7@7,25. Corn meal $4.75 ₱ barrel.

Prime Wheat is scarce here. Choice red at $2,60@3,00 white $3,15@3,35. Rye at $1,30@1,35. Corn 95c to 1,00 Oats at 58@60c. Barly malt at $1,60.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Mch 5.—Gold closed at $1,38¼.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₱ bl	$12,00	Flaxseed	$2,00
Extra Flour	12,75	Hops ₱ lb	40 @ 60
Family Flour	13,00	Ham, smoked	16
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	1,25	Hay ₱ ton	19,00
Barley	1,80	Lard	12½
Butter	35	Large Onions ₱ bus	1,00
Buckwheat	80	Mixed Chop	2,00
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt	2,50	Oats	50
Bran ₱ cwt	1,50	Potatoes ₱ bus	80
Brooms ₱ doz	3,00@4,50	Plaster per ton	10,00
Beeswax ₱ lb	30	Rags ₱ lb	4
Beans ₱ bus	2,00	Rye	1,10
Clovorseed ₱ 64 lbs	10,00	Rye Straw ₱ cwt	2,00
Chickens	25	Straw ₱ bundle	10
Country Soap	10	Shorts ₱ cwt	1,60
Corn	80	Shoulder	12½
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2,00	Sides	15
Dried Apples ₱ bu	2,00	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	12	Timothy	3,00
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	18 to 25	Turkeys	75 @ 1,50
Dried Beef	25	Wheat Red	2,70
Eggs	25	Wheat White	2,85
Feathers ₱ lb	60	Wool ₱ lb	45

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,
THE LARGEST STOCK
AND
Greatest variety of new styles ever brought to the county,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

S. E. HENRY & CO.,

Are receiving all kinds of LUMBER, comprising all the different grades of

BOARDS,
FRAME STUFF,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
PLASTERING LATH,
PLANK,
WORKED FLOORING,
WEATHER BOARDING,
FENCING,
RAILING, &c., &c., &c

Which will be sold at prices at the mill, with freight added. no7

Canned Fruit and Vegetables

Always on hand at Lewis' Family Grocery.

Buckwheat Flour and Corn Meal,

For sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE TO BE REPAIRED.

The Commissioners will repair the Bridge at Montgomery's Hollow, above Mill Creek. They will receive Proposals for the stone work at their office in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of APRIL, 1867.

The following work is to be done: Piers to be repaired and extended eight feet at the bottom on the upper side and batter three inches to the foot; to be of the same thickness as the old piers; stones to be dressed and built with cement in the same manner as the bridge at Mount Union. To be completed by the 1st day of July, 1867.

By order of the Commissioners.

mch6 HENRY W. ..LER, Clerk.

$30 REWARD!

J. HARRY TYPER DROWNED.

The above Reward will be paid for the recovery of the body of J. Harry Typer, who was accidentally drowned in the Raystown Branch at Hopewell, Bedford county, on the 18th of February last.

Any information of the finding of the body can be left with the undersigned, or Lloyd & Co., at Hopewell, Mr. Eichlburger at Saxton, J. T. Shirley at Cove Station, or Globe Office, Huntingdon.

☞ It is hoped the good people along the Branch will aid in recovering the body.

WILLIAM TYPER.

Hopewell, March 6, 1867.

LOGAN ACADEMY,

BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

EVERY way a first class Institution, affording the best facilities to those preparing for College, business or teaching.

Whole expense for Summer term of 5 months $115 50.

☞ NO EXTRA CHARGES. ☜

Next term begins May 6th. Send for a circular.

Rev. ORR LAWSON, Principal,
Antietown, Pa.

Mch.6.-3m.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Charles Green, deceased.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance of the fund in the hands of Joseph McCracken and Henry Wilson, executors of the last will and testament of Charles Green, late of Oneida township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at the office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of MARCH, 1867, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund are requested to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

JNO. M. BAILEY,
mch6 Auditor.

SHIRLEYSBURG ACADEMY.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE undersigned gives notice that he will open the above Institution on TUESDAY, the 9th of APRIL, and continue a term of eleven weeks.

This Institution is situated in Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., 7 miles from Mount Union, a station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Shirleysburg is a quiet and exceedingly healthy town. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation.

The course of instruction embraces everything that is included in a thorough practical and accomplished education of both sexes.

For circular and information address W. A. HUNTER, Principal, Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa., until April 1st; after which at Shirleysburg, Pa. mh6-tf

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of writs of Fi Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on

Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1867,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece and parcel of land in the occupancy of the defendant, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands formerly of Peter Frig on the east, James Entriken and Wm. Entriken on the south, Shoenberger's heirs on the west, and John B. Weaver, on the north, containing about 70 acres, more or less, 25 acres cleared, having thereon a log house and stable, a young orchard, and other improvements. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Francis McCoy.

ALSO—A farm, tract or parcel of land, situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Samuel Feightal, John A. Shultz, John Hall, Benjamin Corbin and Jesse Evans, containing 130 acres, more or less, with log house and small log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Shank.

JAMES P. BATHURST, Sheriff.

March 6, 1867.

HUNTINGDON

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES ETC.

MARBLE YARD.

J. M. GREEN & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, at as low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church mch6,1867

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

T. BURCHINELL & CO'S

NEW PLANING MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HAVING erected a First Class MILL, We are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS

Of DRY LUMBER, at moderate prices,

WHITE AND YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
WEATHER BOARDING,
DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,
DOORS AND SASH,
ALL KINDS OF BLINDS AND SHUTTERS,
BRACKETS AND SCROLLS, sawed to order,
WOOD MOULDINGS of every description,
TURNING, NEWEL POSTS, BALUSTERS, &c.

Being situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal, it is convenient for shipping to any part of the State.

The senior partner being a practical Architect and Builder will furnish Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings for all kinds of Buildings.

☞ Orders for work solicited and promptly filled.

Huntingdon, March 6-3m

1867. 1867.

WHOLESALE STORE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CARPET,

AT

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

1867. 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 510 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21,1866-1y

SALES.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

about a mile distant from Huntingdon borough, and connecting by a short lane with the public road leading from said borough up Stone Creek, containing over 89 ACRES, about 40 thereof being cleared; having thereon erected a good two story frame DWELLING HOUSE and stable.

For further particulars inquire of Huntingdon, Feb 27-tf JNO. H. GLAZIER.

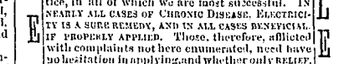
PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will expose to public sale at his residence in WALKER township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon,

On Tuesday, the 19th of March next,

The following property, to wit:

6 head of work Horses, 3 colts, 3 milch Cows, fresh next spring, 5 Hogs, 6 yearlings, 6 Sheep, 1 four-horse wagon nearly new, 1 rockaway buggy with tongue and shafts, 1 reaper and mower, one cider mill, one wind mill, one sled, plows, harrows, and five sets of horse gears nearly new, one set buggy harness, and other articles in the farming line too numerous to be mentioned. Also,



Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Such as chairs, tables, stoves, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given. WM. D. REED.

Walker tp., Feb 20-4t

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at PRIVATE SALE a valuable Limestone Farm, well improved and in a good neighborhood.

TERMS: One fourth on April 1st, and residue in four equal annual payments. WM. DORRIS, Jr.,
ja30-4t* Huntingdon, Pa.

Brass Musical Instruments

FOR SALE.

1 Silver E flat Cornet, 2 Brass E flat Cornets, 2 E flat Altos, 3 B flat Tenors, 1 Baritone, 2 E flat Basses, 1 Bass Drum.

The above outfit for a Band will be sold at very low rates, and those desiring to purchase should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Apply to E. W. THOMAS,
Huntingdon, Jan16-tf *Teacher of Cornet Bands.*

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

A Comfortable frame Dwelling house with six rooms, located in Washington street, Huntingdon, will be sold at private sale.

For further particulars call at MARCH & BRO'S store, Huntingdon, Pa. de12-tf

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

BY

DR. WILLIAM BREWSTER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE, ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IN ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1 Epilepsy, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2 Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Intermit, and Pulmonic Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3 Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma, (where not caused by organic disease of the heart,) Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4 Gravel, Diabetis, and Kidney Complaints.
5 Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Diseases, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors; (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form)

In a word, we propose to cure all curable diseases.

We have no connection whatever with any other Electrical office in this or any other county. All letters address to

WM. BREWSTER, M. D.,
ja16 Huntingdon, Pa.

ELECTRICITY

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK AT MAMMOTH STORE,

HENRY & CO.

KEEP THE

PRICES REDUCED.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

NEW PLANING MILL,

ALL ORDERS SOON FILLED.

KESSLER, FOSTER & CO.,
PHILIPSBURG, Centre co., Pa.,
Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of
FLOORING, WEATHER BOARDING, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, BRACKETS.
and all material required for building purposes. Having connected with our mill

Buckley's Patent Dry Kiln,

By which we can

Dry Lumber in from two to four days,

by super-heated steam, without pressure,

Customers may therefore rely on getting *PERFECTLY SEASONED LUMBER* in their Doors, Window Frames, Sash, Shutters, &c, &c. jan23-3m

PHILIPSBURG, Centre co

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken *UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.* All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store. may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

EVERYBODY MUST LIVE!

CALL AT

LEWIS' FAMILY GROCERY.

The best of everything will be constantly kept on hand and sold at the lowest prices possible. Quick sales and small profits.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

THE TRUE REMEDY AT LAST DISCOVERED.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure,

Prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of vital force. It is pleasant to taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent by express. Sold by

S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

And all principal Druggists. Circulars sent free. fe27-3m

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Pleasantly located on the Delaware river.

Two and three-quarter hour's ride by railroad from New York, and one and a quarter from Philadelphia.

SUMMER SESSION COMMENCES MARCH 6th.

For Catalogues, containing terms, etc., address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELY, A. M., Prest.,
feb37-1m Bordentown, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

"WOMEN OF THE WAR,"

Attracting thousands by its thrilling record of the noble and pure-minded women, who followed their husbands and sons to the war.

Written in the glowing and soul-stirring language of FRANK MOORE.

Selling beyond our most sanguine expectation. THIRTY-SECOND THOUSAND now in press. Only 3 months since its first issue. Hundreds of commendations from the press and distinguished individuals are pouring in from all parts of the country. Agents are reporting from ten to twenty-five orders per day, and say they find many who are ready to take the work as soon as presented, which is a new feature in the book business. This work is its own recommendation, and sells freely to the best classes of society. Faithful, energetic, persevering men or women will in the Agency find lucrative employment.

If an agency is wanted, send for circular, giving full particulars. O. L. PARMELEE,
Corner 6th & Minor st.,
fe13-4t Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.

BARTLETT

SEWING MACHINES.

Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.

PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents,
614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.
221 Summit St., Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

$50 00 $25 00

November 28, 1866-3m.

DR. LEON'S

CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.

THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer.

It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores Gray Hair to its original color.
It is a Tonic, not a *Dye*, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the hair.
It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing
It restores, cultivates and beautifies the hair.
It makes harsh hair flexible and lustrous.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delicious and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

Invaluable for Teething Children!

It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit, and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting, or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless boon.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!

Address all orders for any of the above to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
no14-1y *SOLE PROPRIETORS.*
137 Nth. Third St., Philadelphia

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Celebrated Patent

Duplex Elliptic

or Double Spring,

SKIRT.

The wonderful Flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The hoops are covered with cambric and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered; preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the standard skirt of the fashionable world.

To enjoy the following unestimable advantages in crinoline, viz: superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, or double spring skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION—To guard against imposition be particular to notice that skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz: J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs' upon the waist band—none others are genuine. Also notice that every hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other spring.

For sale in all stores where first class skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Manufactured by the sole owners of the patent.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
ja30-3m] 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP

SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,

AND ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

It is used by cutting into small shavings and dissolving in hot water, then soak the clothes five to ten minutes, and a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard washing would do, with ordinary soap, and the most delicate fabric receive no injury. We can refer to thousands of families who are using it, and who could not be persuaded to do without

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP,

Sold by all LEADING GROCERS

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

WHOLESALE OFFICE:

107 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

Philadelphia.

Highest Price Paid for Prime Tallow.

☞ For sale at LEWIS' Family Grocery.

Oct. 15, '65-6m.2p

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars
mb7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

oc. 31 '66.,

1867. 1867.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon Oct. 31, '66.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and spl

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FAR OUT UPON THE PRAIRIE.

Far out upon the prairie
How many children dwell,
Who never read the Bible,
Or hear the Sabbath bell;
And when the holy morning
Wakes us to sing and pray,
They spend the precious moments
In idleness and play.
CHORUS.—Far out, etc.

For they have no kind pastor,
Whose loving words have told
Of Jesus, the good Shepherd,
And called them to his fold;
No Sabbath school inviting
Its pleasant doors within,
No teacher's voice entreating
To leave the way of sin.
CHORUS.—Far out, etc.

I wish that I could tell them
How Jesus came to die,
When he for little children
Left his bright throne on high;
And all the sad, sad story
Of sorrow which he bore,
When for his crown of glory
A crown of thorns he wore.
CHORUS.—Far out, etc.

And so each morn and evening,
Whene'er I kneel in prayer,
I'll ask the gracious Saviour
To send his gospel there;
That in the glorious city
In which he dwells above,
We all may sing together
Of his redeeming love.
CHORUS.—Far out, etc.

Temperance Topics.

An Eloquent Old Lady "Down on the Rumseller."

Riding in the cars, I heard behind me a shrill voice exclaim:

"Would to God that the Maine Law could have passed fifty years ago!"

We turned to find an old lady, on the seat back of us, venturing her wish in the midst of an earnest discussion between a Maine Law Yankee and a red-nose member of the bottle fraternity.

"Yes," continued the old lady, "fifty years ago! A husband would not have gone down to a drunkard's grave, my daughters married drunkards and lived lives of sorrow, or my boys have died in jail and the madhouse. Look at me," and with something of a fire kindling up in her old eyes, she laid her bony hand upon the arm of the liquor dealer, "and see the fruit of your accursed business. I was young, and had enough of this world's goods, and my heart was full of happiness and hope. My God, sir, how they have poured desolation into this old heart! I am often bitter; and do you wonder? Such as *you* robbed me of my children, and at eighty years of age I am alone. Do you hear—*alone!* And let me tell you, this hand never wronged the least of God's creatures. But you, sir, have wronged *me*. You, sir, talk about the domicile, and say it is sacred. God forgive me, but I remember the day when *my* house was entered by the constables and skinned of all. I remember when the Bible my mother gave *me* was taken away for drink.—I remember the time when my first-born was laid in my arms from a drunken husband's hands, and its little life-blood ran warm into my bosom from its wounds. Why, sir," said the old woman, half rising in her seat, "in God's holy name, did you come into *my* house to rob and kill? Was *that* constitutional? I have one child living—in the asylum—a *maniac*. It's all the work of your hands. There is *blood there, blood, sir!* Better, sir, have a millstone round your neck than sell rum. The curse of the widow be upon you! It will follow you! The serpents you send out shall return to you and to yours. *Give me that bottle!*"

Involuntarily, as it almost seemed, the liquor-dealer handed the old lady the bottle which he held in his hand. She dashed it out of the car-window, and slowly resumed her seat. The people who had crowded around, while the train was stopping, to hear the conversation, slowly and thoughtfully dispersed to their seats, and the now cowering liquor-dealer looked the very embodiment of humiliation and shame. With a deep sigh we turned away, our own faith made stronger by the Maine-Law sermon we had listened to. Ah! how many in our land would have escaped the bitterness of life, had rum been banished in their days!—*National Temperance Advocate.*

AN INDIAN STORY.—A romantic young lady, whose mind was deeply imbued with reading "The Sorrows of Werter," and other novels of the exquisitely sentimental school, approached a stalwart savage, whose sombre visage indicated suffering of some kind and addressed him thus:

"Why droops the eagle-eye of the forest chief? Is he brooding over the wrongs of his race? Does the memory of the red warrior revert to the past, when his proud ancestors roamed through the mighty forest, and enjoyed the primeval glories of Nature, now so sadly marred by the axe and plough of the sympathizing rustic?"

The answer of the forest chief with the drooping eagle-eye, was a little shocking to her refined sensibility:

"No! White man gib Ingun too much whiskalee. Ingun big drunk last night; Ingun sick; by and by Ingun puke; Ingun well again—ugh!"

THE TAYLOR JUG.—In one of Doctor Tyng's travels he met with an emigrant journeying with his family to the fertile regions beyond the Mississippi. He had all his worldly goods packed on wagons, and on one wagon there hung a jug with the bottom knocked out. He asked him why he carried that with him. "Why," said he, "that's my Taylor jug." "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked my friend. "Why," said he, "I had a son with General Taylor's army in Mexico, and the old General always told him to carry his whiskey-jug with a hole in the bottom; and since that I have carried my jug as you see it; and I find it is the best invention I ever met with."

☞ "Elder, will you have a drink of cider?" inquired a farmer of an old acquaintance—a temperance man—who was spending an evening at his house.

"Ah—hum—no, thank ye," said the old man, "I never drink any liquor of any kind—'specially cider; but, if you'll call it apple-juice, I'll take a drop!"

Thoughts for the Farmer.

A Little Land.

While man has often reached the limit of how little can be done on much land, it has scarcely been shown in a single instance, how much may be done on a little land. From what a friend of ours raised the past season on one-tenth of an acre, he should have realized, at New York prices, nearly four hundred dollars. There are few persons no residents of some city or large village who do not have more land than this; and how many there are who, from ten times the amount of land, realize little or nothing! Probably the majority of those who own a yard or garden covering an acre, do not produce one twentieth of the amount that might and ought to be grown upon it. They not only deprive themselves of the luxuries that should grace their tables the year round of reducing the cost of living, in a large family, materially, but they suffer a greater loss by the absence of the pleasant surroundings, the vigorous health, elasticity of spirit, and refinement of feeling, growing out of communion with nature to be found in pleasant horticulturist pursuits. A man with one sixteenth of an acre, can give the world a new variety of potato or strawberry plant, a new dahlia or verbena, and would he not be far happier in producing the usual, or the beautiful, than in smoking his cigar and dreaming away his leisure hours? If there is unoccupied space in his back yard for a useful shrub or tree, or vine, why not set one out, and thus add his mite to the sum of *total* happiness? Man was "made to glorify God" as much through dressing in the vineyard, by the thorough cultivation of the soil, as by laboring in his spiritual vineyard, and he that fails to meet the demands against him in this respect, is an unfaithful steward. If he has but a single acre, will he be pardoned for using it as one of old did his talent?

It is the judicious and thorough cultivation of a small area of land, that yields the largest returns, just as sure and frequent returns on small investments make men wealthy oftener than when large capital is used. Probably the greatest curse of American farmers is their greed for broad acres, which go to swell taxation, produce heavy crops of weeds, brakes and briers. Give us small, but well tilled farms, and this country can support a greater population to the square mile, than Rome in her palmy days, China or Germany, all of which countries have understood the practical application of the science of agriculture better than we, as a nation do.

Facts Worth Remembering.

A correspondent gives the following facts worth remembering:

Never keep animals on a short allowance—if you starve them they will surely starve you.

Although in draining land thoroughly, your purse may be drained, yet the full crops that follow, will soon fill it up again.

It is worth while for all farmers to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farm.

That an offensive war against the weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in the summer than purchased in the winter.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him, is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrimping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls wont lay eggs.

That educating children is money lent at a hundred per cent.

That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

That one evening spent at home in study is more profitable than ten in lounging about country taverns.

How to Teach a Horse to Back.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* would teach a horse to back in this wise: "A horse that will not, or don't know how to back, should be harnessed beside one that is kind and well broken, and hitched to a lumber-wagon, loaded (not too heavy) with wood, rails, or anything at hand, or that you wish to move, and then find in the road or field, a knoll where the surface is smooth and free from stones, and the descent from one to two rods. Drive the loaded wagon to the top and after stopping a minute or so, command your horses to back, pulling steady but firm on the lines. The wagon being in a position to start very easy, and being loaded, will not easily stop after it is in motion, and your horse, if the harness be good, will be very likely to back down the hill. After getting to the bottom of the hill, speak kindly to him. Be sure to say 'whoa' about the time you see the wagon is going to stop. Patting him and rubbing your hand over his head and face, repeat the going up and backing down the hill until he knows what it means to back, and then commence backing the empty wagon on the level, gradually increasing the load, and you will soon be able to back all the load that would be reasonable to back, not forgetting to pat your horse, rubbing the hand over his face and head, and calling him a good fellow, and using him like one. He will soon make up his mind that he really is a good fellow, and of course he will act like one, and will become your friend and willing slave, and do what he is required to, even bordering on the impossibilities.

PREPARATION OF BONES FOR MANURE.—Dr. Illienkof, a Russian chemist, gives the following process which it is said, has received the approbation of Liebig: The author mixes, say 1,000 parts of ground bones with 1,000 parts of wood ashes containing 10 per cent. of carbonate of potash, and add 600 parts of quicklime. This mixture he places in a tank or fosse with water sufficient to make the whole moist. In a short time the bony matter is completely disaggregated by the caustic potash, and the pasty mass formed is then taken from the tank, dried, mixed with an equal weight of mold, and is then ready to be distributed.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVS.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

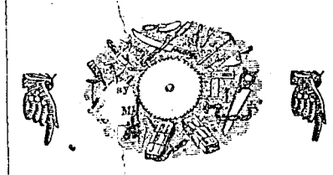
By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

1867. 1867.



BE HAPPY

WHILE YOU MAY

WITH YOUR MERRY

Bells and Sleigh!!

For all Kinds of

SLEIGH BELLS

ROUND AND OPEN, LOOSE AND

STRAPPED IN EVERY STYLE,

SLEIGH RUNNERS, SOLES,

SHAFTS, FENDERS AND

WILLOW SLEIGH BODIES,

GO TO

JAS. A. BROWN'S

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE,

Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa.

Where he also Offers at Reduced Prices a Splendid Assortment of

NEW YORK

SKATES,

Coal Buckets,

Hot Air Registers for Ceilings, &c.

New Patent Lanterns,

LAMPS and OIL,

PAINTS & VARNISHES,

PATENT

LINE HOLDERS,

LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS,

And an endless Variety of Goods

in the HARDWARE line.

DON'T FORGET THE

METROPOLITAN!

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,

AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,

And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.

He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!

NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollar a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:

Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age.

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war, and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $96.

Local Bounty.

All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.

All persons having any of the above mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, will please address me, giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent.
aug15,1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

☞ Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1866.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing through the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and work manship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound, for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery. Call and see.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., & for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

VERMICELLI, Barley, Rice, Hominy, Beans, &c., at Lewis' Family Grocery.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

IVIN'S Patent HAIR CRIMPERS!

For Crimping and Waving Ladies Hair

NO HEAT REQUIRED IN USING THEM!

Ask your storekeepers for them. If he does not keep them, write to the manufacturer E. IVINS, Sixth st. and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia. se26-6m

THOMAS M. KERR, General Partner. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner.

THOMAS M. KERR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country produce sold on commission. ap26-1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C.,

No. 303 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy and Cocoanut work. se18'66-1y

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

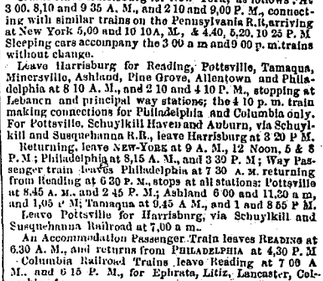
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE,

superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The above little Casket is furnished with *one* hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady *should send and procure one of these casket.* This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1000 agents more.

The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 29 cents. It contains six numbers.

PHILIP HILL,
au22-6m 259 Market street, Philada.

PROF. J. H. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,

THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles, &c.
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ *Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.*

Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS. JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly at short notice, and on good Paper.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of *black and fancy Cassimeres* at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE mh7'68a CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	EASTWARD LOCAL ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	LOCAL ACCOMMODATION	WAY PASSENGER.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P.
5 04	.....	11 43	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	9 16	.....
5 11	.....	11 53	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	9 06	.....
5 20	.....	12 05	.....	Mapleton,	.....	8 57	.....
5 29	.....	12 15	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	8 49	.....
5 44	7 00	12 31	6 35	Huntingdon,	6 20	8 34	10 55
6 03	.....	12 51	7 30	Petersburg,	5 55	8 16	.....
6 13	.....	1 01	7 50	Barree,	5 40	8 08	.....
6 20	.....	1 13	8 05	Spruce Creek,	5 25	8 01	.....
6 34	.....	1 34	8 40	*Birmingham,*	4 45	7 47	.....
6 43	7 53	1 45	9 02	Tyrone,	4 24	7 38	10 07
6 54	.....	2 00	9 29	Tipton,	3 39	7 27	.....
7 00	.....	2 08	9 28	Fostoria,	3 15	7 22	.....
7 06	.....	2 15	9 40	Bell's Mills,	3 05	7 18	.....
7 25	8 25	2 40	10 05	Altoona,	2 30	7 00	9 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 45 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 5 11 A. M.

The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.

The CINCINNATI EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 45 P. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 58 P. M.

The BALTIMORE EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 6 07 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 7 30 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 40 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

Dec. 24, 1866.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

DECEMBER 1, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8,10 and 9 35 A. M., and 2 10 and 9,00 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R, arriving at New York 5,00 and 10 10A, M., & 4,40, 5,20, 10 25 P. M Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 00 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 & 8 P. M; Philadelphia at 8,15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stops at all stations; Pottsville at 8,45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,30 a m, and 1,05 P M; Tamaqua at 9,45 A M., and 1 and 8 55 P M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6,30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,30 P. M

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7 00 A M., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8 A. M., Harrisburg, 9 35 a. m, and Reading 1 20, 7 30 a. m., for Harrisburg, 11 22 a m for New York, and 4,25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through; 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Jan. 1, 1867. *General Superintendant.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, January 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMMO	EXPRESS	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM	EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 4 04	LE 7 50	Huntingdon,	AR 11 22	AR 4 45
4 24	8 10	McConnellstown,	11 02	4 24
4 34	8 18	Pleasant Grove,	10 54	4 16
4 50	8 31	Marklesburg,	10 38	4 00
5 06	8 54	Coffee Run,	10 22	3 45
5 14	9 02	Rough & Ready,	10 14	3 36
5 26	9 14	Cove,	10 02	3 24
5 30	9 18	Fisher's Summit	9 58	3 20
AR 5 45	AR 9 33			LE 3 05
	LE 9 43	Saxton,	AR 9 43	AR 2 55
	10 03	Riddlesburg,		2 35
	10 11	Hopewell,		2 27
	10 29	Piper's Run,		2 09
	10 59	Tatesville,		1 47
	11 11	Bloody Run,		1 34
	AR 11 15	Mount Dallas,	LE	LE 1 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9 45	Saxton,	AR 9 30	AR 3 00
	10 06	Coalmont,	9 15	2 45
	10 05	Crawford,	9 05	2 35
	AR 10 15	Dudley,	LE 9 00	LE 2 30
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Jan. 10, 1867. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

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HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

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STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

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